

Regulatory environment for platforms, online intermediaries, data and cloud computing and the collaborative economy

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Objectives and General Information

The views expressed in this public consultation document may not be interpreted as stating an official position of the European Commission. All definitions provided in this document are strictly for the purposes of this public consultation and are without prejudice to differing definitions the Commission may use under current or future EU law, including any revision of the definitions by the Commission concerning the same subject matters.

You are invited to read the privacy statement attached to this consultation for information on how your personal data and contribution will be dealt with.

This public consultation will close on 30 December 2015 (12 weeks from the day when all language versions have been made available).

The Commission invites all interested parties to express their views on the questions targeting relations between platform providers and holders of rights in digital content (Question starting with "[A1]"), taking account of the Commission Communication "Towards a modern, more European copyright framework" of 9 December 2015. Technical features of the questionnaire have been adapted accordingly.

Please complete this section of the public consultation before moving to other sections.

- Respondents living with disabilities can request the questionnaire in .docx format and send their replies in email to the following address:
CNECT-PLATFORMS-CONSULTATION@ec.europa.eu.
- If you are an association representing several other organisations and intend to gather the views of your members by circulating the questionnaire to them, please send us a request in email and we will send you the questionnaire in .docx format. However, we ask you to introduce the aggregated answers into EU Survey. In such cases we will not consider answers submitted in other channels than EU Survey.
- If you want to submit position papers or other information in addition to the information you share with the Commission in EU Survey, please send them to
CNECT-PLATFORMS-CONSULTATION@ec.europa.eu and make reference to the "Case Id" displayed after you have concluded the online questionnaire. This helps the Commission to properly identify your contribution.
- Given the volume of this consultation, you may wish to download a PDF version before responding to the survey online. The PDF version includes all possible questions. When you fill the survey in online, you will not see all of the questions; only those applicable to your chosen respondent category and to other choices made when you answer previous questions.

* Please indicate your role for the purpose of this consultation

- An individual citizen
- An association or trade organization representing consumers
- An association or trade organization representing businesses
- An association or trade organization representing civil society
- An online platform
- A business, including suppliers using an online platform to provide services
- A public authority
- A research institution or Think tank
- Other

* Please indicate your country of residence

Belgium 

* Please provide your contact information (name, address and e-mail address)

ANEC, the European Consumer Voice in Standardisation, Avenue de Tervueren, 32/27, Brussels. anec@anec.eu

* Is your organisation registered in the Transparency Register of the European Commission and the European Parliament?

Note: If you are not answering this questionnaire as an individual, please register in the Transparency Register. If your organisation/institution responds without being registered, the Commission will consider its input as that of an individual and will publish it as such.

- Yes
- No
- Non-applicable

* Please indicate your organisation's registration number in the Transparency Register

507800799-30

If you are an economic operator, please enter the NACE code, which best describes the economic activity you conduct. [You can find here the NACE classification.](#)

Text of 3 to 5 characters will be accepted

The Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community, abbreviated as NACE, is the classification of economic activities in the European Union (EU).

* I object the publication of my personal data

Yes

No

Online platforms

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ROLE OF ONLINE PLATFORMS

Do you agree with the definition of "**Online platform**" as provided below?

"Online platform" refers to an undertaking operating in two (or multi)-sided markets, which uses the Internet to enable interactions between two or more distinct but interdependent groups of users so as to generate value for at least one of the groups. Certain platforms also qualify as Intermediary service providers.

Typical examples include general internet search engines (e.g. Google, Bing), specialised search tools (e.g. Google Shopping, Kelkoo, Twenga, Google Local, TripAdvisor, Yelp.), location-based business directories or some maps (e.g. Google or Bing Maps), news aggregators (e.g. Google News), online market places (e.g. Amazon, eBay, Allegro, Booking.com), audio-visual and music platforms (e.g. Deezer, Spotify, Netflix, Canal play, Apple TV), video sharing platforms (e.g. YouTube, Dailymotion), payment systems (e.g. PayPal, Apple Pay), social networks (e.g. Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, Tuenti), app stores (e.g. Apple App Store, Google Play) or collaborative economy platforms (e.g. AirBnB, Uber, Taskrabbit, Bla-bla car). Internet access providers fall outside the scope of this definition.

No



*Please explain how you would change the definition

1000 character(s) maximum

The definition is mostly acceptable but some clarification is needed. We would suggest:

- Adding further sub categories and clearer explanation to 'specialised search tools':

*adding online review sites as a specific example e.g. Trip Advisor

*adding price comparison sites as a specific example e.g. Google Shopping, Kelkoo.

- Where it states "so as to generate value for at least one of the groups" this implies a financial benefit. An online platform may facilitate interaction between two groups, but it is not always to "generate value" for one of those groups.

The online platform enables the interaction of different groups. But there are many reasons why people might want to interact - to chat, to get information, or simply be entertained.

What do you consider to be the key advantages of using online platforms?

Online platforms...

- make information more accessible
- make communication and interaction easier
- increase choice of products and services
- create more transparent prices and the possibility to compare offers
- increase trust between peers by providing trust mechanisms (i.e. ratings, reviews, etc.)
- lower prices for products and services
- lower the cost of reaching customers for suppliers
- help with matching supply and demand
- create new markets or business opportunities
- help in complying with obligations in cross-border sales
- help to share resources and improve resource-allocation
- others:

*Please specify:

100 character(s) maximum

choice above opportunities platforms can bring but not necessarily valid for all existing practices

Have you encountered, or are you aware of problems faced by consumers or suppliers when dealing with online platforms?

"Consumer" is any natural person using an online platform for purposes outside the person's trade, business, craft or profession.

"Supplier" is any trader or non-professional individual that uses online platforms to provide services to third parties both under their own brand (name) and under the platform's brand.

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Please list the problems you encountered, or you are aware of, in the order of importance and provide additional explanation where possible.

3000 character(s) maximum

Consumer studies as well as national consumer magazines articles have identified some of the key problems faced by consumers when using price comparison and review sites:

- Inaccurate or misleading information about products and services
- Difficulty in comparing offers - in terms of what is and isn't included and the total price

- Lack of clarity of criteria for ranking & customer satisfaction
- Confusion caused with sponsored rankings that are not easily identified

ANEC recently published a study (www.anec.eu/attachments/ANEC-RT-2015-SERV-005.pdf) on online cross-border shopping within the EU that confirmed how online reviews are influential - three quarters (77.7%) of online shoppers agree that online review sites influence their purchasing decisions.

How could these problems be best addressed?

- market dynamics
- regulatory measures
- self-regulatory measures
- a combination of the above

TRANSPARENCY OF ONLINE PLATFORMS

Do you think that online platforms should ensure, as regards their own activities and those of the **traders** that use them, more transparency in relation to:

a) information required by consumer law (e.g. the contact details of the supplier, the main characteristics of products, the total price including delivery charges, and consumers' rights, such as the right of withdrawal)?

"Trader" is any natural or legal person using an online platform for business or professional purposes. Traders are in particular subject to EU consumer law in their relations with consumers.

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

b) information in response to a search query by the user, in particular if the displayed results are sponsored or not?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

c) information on who the actual supplier is, offering products or services on the platform

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

d) information to discourage misleading marketing by professional suppliers (traders), including fake reviews?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

e) is there any additional information that, in your opinion, online platforms should be obliged to display?

500 character(s) maximum

regarding reviews & ratings:

- criteria used to rate products or services
- whether verification processes are in place to ensure authenticity of the feedback
- whether complaints and abuse of reviews are dealt with and how
- whether reviewers can choose to be anonymised to the public while still giving their input

Have you experienced that information displayed by the platform (e.g. advertising) has been adapted to the interest or recognisable characteristics of the user?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Do you find the information provided by online platforms on their terms of use sufficient and easy-to-understand?

- Yes
- No

* What type of additional information and in what format would you find useful? Please briefly explain your response and share any best practice you are aware of.

1500 character(s) maximum

The codes of practices used should be available online. We make reference to the work of ISO TC 290 'online reputation' that is working towards the definition of best practices that can be used as models.

Three quarters of respondents (76%) of ANEC study on cross-border online shopping <http://tinyurl.com/o5rdqkz> agree that they would be more likely to use a website with a trust-mark label or logo.

Information on where to file complaints would also be useful. The study also confirms that there is low awareness of consumer rights both for consumers and retailers. 22.6% of respondents experiencing a problem did not complain as they feared that their complaint would be unsuccessful and 8.5% claimed that they did not make a complaint because they did not know their rights. Campaigns like the one currently carried out by DG JUST on consumer rights are very welcome.

Do you find reputation systems (e.g. ratings, reviews, certifications, trustmarks) and other trust mechanisms operated by online platforms are generally reliable?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

- * Please explain how the transparency of reputation systems and other trust mechanisms could be improved?

1500 character(s) maximum

Enforcement mechanisms should be put in place to encourage compliance with legislation and good practice.

The feasibility and benefits of developing a European standard on trust schemes and approval marks should be investigated.

The ANEC study also confirms that there is low awareness of consumer rights both for consumers and retailers. 22.6% of respondents experiencing a problem did not complain as they feared that their complaint would be unsuccessful and 8.5% claimed that they did not make a complaint because they did not know their rights. Campaigns like the one currently carried out by DG JUST on consumer rights are very welcome.

What are the main benefits and drawbacks of reputation systems and other trust mechanisms operated by online platforms? Please describe their main benefits and drawbacks.

1500 character(s) maximum

Review systems allow consumers to exchange information about the quality of services and products, and constitute an important tool in their purchasing decisions. This is why it is crucial that the schemes provide authentic information and that they are not open to abuse.

Review sites grew in importance also due to the lack of trust in official information. The review systems should not be seen as the main means for the information provision. Lessons should be drawn for improving all information to consumers.

Moreover they should not be seen as an alternative to filing a complaint and finding appropriate resolution when there are disputes.

USE OF INFORMATION BY ONLINE PLATFORMS

In your view, do online platforms provide sufficient and accessible information with regard to:

a) the personal and non-personal data they collect?

- Yes
 No
 I don't know

b) what use is made of the personal and non-personal data collected, including trading of the data to other platforms and actors in the Internet economy?

- Yes
 No
 I don't know

c) adapting prices, for instance dynamic pricing and conditions in function of data gathered on the buyer (both consumer and trader)?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Please explain your choice and share any best practices that you are aware of.

1500 character(s) maximum

Please share your general comments or ideas regarding the use of information by online platforms

3000 character(s) maximum

Our members report consumer concerns in respect of security, safeguarding personal data, and protecting against identity theft. As consumers get drawn into online platforms they are increasingly at the mercy of the service providers and risk gradually being disempowered. ANEC provides guidance on the use of consumer data (<http://tinyurl.com/zl96kgb>). Personal data analysis processes should be designed to protect individuals' privacy. This precautionary principle impinges on governance; identifiability; creation of large data sets that collectively represent much more sensitive personal data than individual data items do by themselves; accuracy of analysis, especially false positives and false negatives which impact individuals; the use of personal data analysis for personal risk management within health, finance and many other types of service; and big data applications.

The guide also gives recommendation on how to handle anonymization, re-identification, profiling and other concepts around personally identifiable information.

We recommend applying principles of privacy in data handling in our ANEC guide (<http://tinyurl.com/qg92pqt>) to assist consumer representatives in addressing privacy issues related in data transfer and trading.

The guidance document outlines the issues in personal data sharing in the widespread use and transfer when it is spread across so many parties. Then guidance is provided on key technical requirements to address such issues. (E.g., guidance is given on the subsequent consent to use of personal data by 3rd parties, personal data access requests, personal data correction and the right to be forgotten. It also proposes technical requirements for data transfer and consent traceability.) Other ANEC guides provide guidance in the field of standardisation on privacy key principles (<http://tinyurl.com/opo7hu6>), Digital Device Privacy Impact Assessment (<http://tinyurl.com/nfssdfb>) and Domestic Privacy (<http://tinyurl.com/pacbnrp>).

RELATIONS BETWEEN PLATFORMS AND SUPPLIERS/TRADERS/APPLICATION DEVELOPERS OR HOLDERS OF RIGHTS IN DIGITAL CONTENT

[A1] Are you a holder of rights in digital content protected by copyright, which is used on an online platform?

- Yes
 No

Is there a room for improvement in the relation between platforms and suppliers using the services of platforms?

- No, the present situation is satisfactory.
- Yes, through market dynamics.
- Yes, through self-regulatory measures (codes of conducts / promotion of best practices).
- Yes, through regulatory measures.
- Yes, through the combination of the above.

Are you aware of any dispute resolution mechanisms operated by online platforms, or independent third parties on the business-to-business level mediating between platforms and their suppliers?

- Yes
- No

CONSTRAINTS ON THE ABILITY OF CONSUMERS AND TRADERS TO MOVE FROM ONE PLATFORM TO ANOTHER

Do you see a need to strengthen the technical capacity of online platforms and address possible other constraints on switching freely and easily from one platform to another and move user data (e.g. emails, messages, search and order history, or customer reviews)?

- Yes
- No

Should there be a mandatory requirement allowing non-personal data to be easily extracted and moved between comparable online services?

- Yes
- No

Please share your general comments or ideas regarding the ability of consumers and traders to move from one platform to another

3000 character(s) maximum

ACCESS TO DATA

As a trader or a consumer using the services of online platforms did you experience any of the following problems related to the access of data?

a) unexpectedly changing conditions of accessing the services of the platforms

- Yes
- No

b) unexpectedly changing conditions of accessing the Application Programming Interface of the platform

- Yes
- No

c) unexpectedly changing conditions of accessing the data you shared with or stored on the platform

- Yes
- No

d) discriminatory treatment in accessing data on the platform

- Yes
- No

Would a rating scheme, issued by an independent agency on certain aspects of the platforms' activities, improve the situation?

- Yes
- No

Please share your general comments or ideas regarding access to data on online platforms

3000 character(s) maximum

Tackling illegal content online and the liability of online intermediaries

Please indicate your role in the context of this set of questions

Terms used for the purposes of this consultation:

"Illegal content"

Corresponds to the term "illegal activity or information" used in Article 14 of the E-commerce Directive. The directive does not further specify this term. It may be understood in a wide sense so as to include any infringement of applicable EU or national laws and regulations. This could for instance include defamation, terrorism related content, IPR infringements, child abuse content, consumer rights infringements, or incitement to hatred or violence on the basis of race, origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, malware, illegal online gambling, selling illegal medicines, selling unsafe products.

"Hosting"

According to Article 14 of the E-commerce Directive, hosting is the "storage of (content) that has been provided by the user of an online service". It may for instance be storage of websites on servers. It may also include the services offered by online market places, referencing services and social networks.

"Notice"

Any communication to a hosting service provider that gives the latter knowledge of a particular item of illegal content that it transmits or stores and therefore creates an obligation for it to act expeditiously by removing the illegal content or disabling/blocking access to it.. Such an obligation only arises if the notice provides the internet hosting service provider with actual awareness or knowledge of illegal content.

"Notice provider"

Anyone (a natural or legal person) that informs a hosting service provider about illegal content on the internet. It may for instance be an individual citizen, a hotline or a holder of intellectual property rights. In certain cases it may also include public authorities.

"Provider of content"

In the context of a hosting service the content is initially provided by the user of that service. A provider of content is for instance someone who posts a comment on a social network site or uploads a video on a video sharing site.

- individual user
- content provider
- notice provider
- intermediary
- none of the above

* Please explain

Consumer Organisation

Have you encountered situations suggesting that the liability regime introduced in Section IV of the E-commerce Directive (art. 12-15) has proven not fit for purpose or has negatively affected market level playing field?

- Yes
- No

* Please describe the situation.

3000 character(s) maximum

Market Surveillance of products sold online

Do you think that the concept of a "mere technical, automatic and passive nature" of information transmission by information society service providers provided under recital 42 of the ECD is sufficiently clear to be interpreted and applied in a homogeneous way, having in mind the growing involvement in content distribution by some online intermediaries, e.g.: video sharing websites?

- Yes
 No
 I don't know

Please explain your answer.

1500 character(s) maximum

Mere conduit/caching/hosting describe the activities that are undertaken by a service provider. However, new business models and services have appeared since the adopting of the E-commerce Directive. For instance, some cloud service providers might also be covered under hosting services e.g. pure data storage. Other cloud-based services, as processing, might fall under a different category or not fit correctly into any of the existing ones. The same can apply to linking services and search engines, where there has been some diverging case-law at national level. Do you think that further categories of intermediary services should be established, besides mere conduit/caching/hosting and/or should the existing categories be clarified?

- Yes
 No

On the "notice"

Do you consider that different categories of illegal content require different policy approaches as regards notice-and-action procedures, and in particular different requirements as regards the content of the notice?

- Yes
 No

Do you think that any of the following categories of illegal content requires a specific approach:

- Illegal offer of goods and services (e.g. illegal arms, fake medicines, dangerous products, unauthorised gambling services etc.)
- Illegal promotion of goods and services
- Content facilitating phishing, pharming or hacking
- Infringements of intellectual property rights (e.g. copyright and related rights, trademarks)
- Infringement of consumer protection rules, such as fraudulent or misleading offers
- Infringement of safety and security requirements
- Racist and xenophobic speech
- Homophobic and other kinds of hate speech
- Child abuse content
- Terrorism-related content (e.g. content inciting the commitment of terrorist offences and training material)
- Defamation
- Other:

* Please specify.

500 character(s) maximum

We focus our comments on the problem of unsafe/non-compliant products sold online. This does not mean we think other categories of illegal content are less important.

Please explain what approach you would see fit for the relevant category.

1000 character(s) maximum

In case of products sold online, we suggest that the EU RAPEX weekly notification of unsafe products is considered as a "notice" for intermediaries to take action.

On the "action"

Should the content providers be given the opportunity to give their views to the hosting service provider on the alleged illegality of the content?

- Yes
- No

* Please explain your answer

1500 character(s) maximum

In case of unsafe/non-compliant products sold online, such a provision could unduly delay the notice and action procedure. It is illegal to sell unsafe products. If the content providers do not think their products are unsafe, they can lodge a complaint with the competent authorities.

If you consider that this should only apply for some kinds of illegal content, please indicate which one(s)

1500 character(s) maximum

Market surveillance of products sold online.

Should action taken by hosting service providers remain effective over time ("take down and stay down" principle)?

- Yes
 No

Please explain

Often, the unsafe/non-compliant products are relisted by another content provider.

On duties of care for online intermediaries:

Recital 48 of the Ecommerce Directive establishes that "[t]his Directive does not affect the possibility for Member States of requiring service providers, who host information provided by recipients of their service, to apply duties of care, which can reasonably be expected from them and which are specified by national law, in order to detect and prevent certain types of illegal activities". Moreover, Article 16 of the same Directive calls on Member States and the Commission to encourage the "drawing up of codes of conduct at Community level by trade, professional and consumer associations or organisations designed to contribute to the proper implementation of Articles 5 to 15". At the same time, however, Article 15 sets out a prohibition to impose "a general obligation to monitor".

(For online intermediaries): Have you put in place voluntary or proactive measures to remove certain categories of illegal content from your system?

- Yes
 No

Do you see a need to impose specific duties of care for certain categories of illegal content?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Do you see a need for more transparency on the intermediaries' content restriction policies and practices (including the number of notices received as well as their main content and the results of the actions taken following the notices)?

- Yes
- No

Do you think that online intermediaries should have a specific service to facilitate contact with national authorities for the fastest possible notice and removal of illegal contents that constitute a threat for e.g. public security or fight against terrorism?

- Yes
- No

Please share your general comments or ideas regarding the liability of online intermediaries and the topics addressed in this section of the questionnaire.

5000 character(s) maximum

Data and cloud in digital ecosystems

FREE FLOW OF DATA

ON DATA LOCATION RESTRICTIONS

In the context of the free flow of data in the Union, do you in practice take measures to make a clear distinction between personal and non-personal data?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

Have restrictions on the location of data affected your strategy in doing business (e.g. limiting your choice regarding the use of certain digital technologies and services?)

- Yes
- No

Do you think that there are particular reasons in relation to which data location restrictions are or should be justifiable?

- Yes
- No

ON DATA ACCESS AND TRANSFER

Do you think that the existing contract law framework and current contractual practices are fit for purpose to facilitate a free flow of data including sufficient and fair access to and use of data in the EU, while safeguarding fundamental interests of parties involved?

- Yes
- No

In order to ensure the free flow of data within the European Union, in your opinion, regulating access to, transfer and the use of non-personal data at European level is:

- Necessary
- Not necessary

When non-personal data is generated by a device in an automated manner, do you think that it should be subject to specific measures (binding or non-binding) at EU level?

- Yes
- No

Please share your general comments or ideas regarding data access, ownership and use

5000 character(s) maximum

ON DATA MARKETS

What regulatory constraints hold back the development of data markets in Europe and how could the EU encourage the development of such markets?

3000 character(s) maximum

ON ACCESS TO OPEN DATA

Do you think more could be done to open up public sector data for re-use in addition to the recently revised EU legislation (Directive 2013/37/EU)?

Open by default means: Establish an expectation that all government data be published and made openly re-usable by default, while recognising that there are legitimate reasons why some data cannot be released.

- Introducing the principle of 'open by default'[1]
- Licensing of 'Open Data': help persons/ organisations wishing to re-use public sector information (e.g., Standard European License)
- Further expanding the scope of the Directive (e.g. to include public service broadcasters, public undertakings);
- Improving interoperability (e.g., common data formats);
- Further limiting the possibility to charge for re-use of public sector information
- Remedies available to potential re-users against unfavourable decisions
- Other aspects?

Do you think that there is a case for the opening up of data held by private entities to promote its re-use by public and/or private sector, while respecting the existing provisions on data protection?

- Yes
- No

ON ACCESS AND REUSE OF (NON-PERSONAL) SCIENTIFIC DATA

Do you think that data generated by research is sufficiently, findable, accessible identifiable, and re-usable enough?

- Yes
- No

Do you agree with a default policy which would make data generated by publicly funded research available through open access?

- Yes
- No

ON LIABILITY IN RELATION TO THE FREE FLOW OF DATA AND THE INTERNET OF THINGS

As a provider/user of Internet of Things (IoT) and/or data driven services and connected tangible devices, have you ever encountered or do you anticipate problems stemming from either an unclear liability regime/non –existence of a clear-cut liability regime?

The "Internet of Things" is an ecosystem of physical objects that contain embedded technology to sense their internal statuses and communicate or interact with the external environment. Basically, Internet of things is the rapidly growing network of everyday objects—eyeglasses, cars, thermostats—made smart with sensors and internet addresses that create a network of everyday objects that communicate with one another, with the eventual capability to take actions on behalf of users.

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

If you did not find the legal framework satisfactory, does this affect in any way your use of these services and tangible goods or your trust in them?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Do you think that the existing legal framework (laws, or guidelines or contractual practices) is fit for purpose in addressing liability issues of IoT or / and Data driven services and connected tangible goods?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

As a user of IoT and/or data driven services and connected tangible devices, does the present legal framework for liability of providers impact your confidence and trust in those services and connected tangible goods?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

In order to ensure the roll-out of IoT and the free flow of data, should liability issues of these services and connected tangible goods be addressed at EU level?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

ON OPEN SERVICE PLATFORMS

What are in your opinion the socio-economic and innovation advantages of open versus closed service platforms and what regulatory or other policy initiatives do you propose to accelerate the emergence and take-up of open service platforms?

3000 character(s) maximum

PERSONAL DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The following questions address the issue whether technical innovations should be promoted and further developed in order to improve transparency and implement efficiently the requirements for lawful processing of personal data, in compliance with the current and future EU data protection legal framework. Such innovations can take the form of 'personal data cloud spaces' or trusted frameworks and are often referred to as 'personal data banks/stores/vaults'.

Do you think that technical innovations, such as personal data spaces, should be promoted to improve transparency in compliance with the current and future EU data protection legal framework? Such innovations can take the form of 'personal data cloud spaces' or trusted frameworks and are often referred to as 'personal data banks/stores/vaults'?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

EUROPEAN CLOUD INITIATIVE

What are the key elements for ensuring trust in the use of cloud computing services by European businesses and citizens

"Cloud computing" is a paradigm for enabling network access to a scalable and elastic pool of shareable physical or virtual resources with self-service provisioning and administration on-demand. Examples of such resources include: servers, operating systems, networks, software, applications, and storage equipment.

- Reducing regulatory differences between Member States
- Standards, certification schemes, quality labels or seals
- Use of the cloud by public institutions
- Investment by the European private sector in secure, reliable and high-quality cloud infrastructures

As a (potential) user of cloud computing services, do you think cloud service providers are sufficiently transparent on the security and protection of users' data regarding the services they provide?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

As a (potential) user of cloud computing services, do you think cloud service providers are sufficiently transparent on the security and protection of users' data regarding the services they provide?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

As a (potential) user of cloud computing services, do you agree that existing contractual practices ensure a fair and balanced allocation of legal and technical risks between cloud users and cloud service providers?

- Yes
- No

What would be the benefit of cloud computing services interacting with each other (ensuring interoperability)

- Economic benefits
- Improved trust
- Others:

What would be the benefit of guaranteeing the portability of data, including at European level, between different providers of cloud services

- Economic benefits
- Improved trust
- Others:

Have you encountered any of the following contractual practices in relation to cloud based services? In your view, to what extent could those practices hamper the uptake of cloud based services? Please explain your reasoning.

	Never (Y[es] or N[no])	Sometimes (Y / N)	Often (Y / N)	Always (Y / N)	Why (1500 characters max.)?
Difficulties with negotiating contractual terms and conditions for cloud services stemming from uneven bargaining power of the parties and/or undefined standards					
Limitations as regards the possibility to switch between different cloud service providers					
Possibility for the supplier to unilaterally modify the cloud service					
Far reaching limitations of the supplier's liability for malfunctioning cloud services (including depriving the user of key remedies)					
Other (please explain)					

What are the main benefits of a specific European Open Science Cloud which would facilitate access and make publicly funded research data re-useable?

- Making Science more reliable by better quality assurance of the data
- Making Science more efficient by better sharing of resources at national and international level
- Making Science more efficient by leading faster to scientific discoveries and insights
- Creating economic benefits through better access to data by economic operators
- Making Science more responsive to quickly tackle societal challenges
- Others

Would model contracts for cloud service providers be a useful tool for building trust in cloud services?

- Yes
- No

Would your answer differ for consumer and commercial (i.e. business to business) cloud contracts?

- Yes
- No

Please share your general comments or ideas regarding data, cloud computing and the topics addressed in this section of the questionnaire

5000 character(s) maximum

The collaborative economy

The following questions focus on certain issues raised by the collaborative economy and seek to improve the Commission's understanding by collecting the views of stakeholders on the regulatory environment, the effects of collaborative economy platforms on existing suppliers, innovation, and consumer choice. More broadly, they aim also at assessing the impact of the development of the collaborative economy on the rest of the economy and of the opportunities as well as the challenges it raises. They should help devising a European agenda for the collaborative economy to be considered in the context of the forthcoming Internal Market Strategy. The main question is whether EU law is fit to support this new phenomenon and whether existing policy is sufficient to let it develop and grow further, while addressing potential issues that may arise, including public policy objectives that may have already been identified.

Terms used for the purposes of this consultation:

"Collaborative economy"

For the purposes of this consultation the collaborative economy links individuals and/or legal persons through online platforms (collaborative economy platforms) allowing them to provide services and/or exchange assets, resources, time, skills, or capital, sometimes for a temporary period and without transferring ownership rights. Typical examples are transport services including the use of domestic vehicles for passenger transport and ride-sharing, accommodation or professional services.

"Traditional provider"

Individuals or legal persons who provide their services mainly through other channels, without an extensive involvement of online platforms.

"Provider in the collaborative economy"

Individuals or legal persons who provide the service by offering assets, resources, time, skills or capital through an online platform.

"User in the collaborative economy"

Individuals or legal persons who access and use the transacted assets, resources, time, skills and capital.

Please indicate your role in the collaborative economy

- Provider or association representing providers
- Traditional provider or association representing traditional providers
- Platform or association representing platforms
- Public authority
- User or consumer association

Which are the main risks and challenges associated with the growth of the collaborative economy and what are the obstacles which could hamper its growth and accessibility? Please rate from 1 to 5 according to their importance (1 – not important; 5 – very important).

- Not sufficiently adapted regulatory framework

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

- Uncertainty for providers on their rights and obligations

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

- Uncertainty for users about their rights and obligations

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

- Weakening of employment and social rights for employees/workers

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

- Non-compliance with health and safety standards and regulations

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

- Rise in undeclared work and the black economy

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

- Opposition from traditional providers

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

- Uncertainty related to the protection of personal data

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

- Insufficient funding for start-ups

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

- Other, please explain

How do you consider the surge of the collaborative economy will impact on the different forms of employment (self-employment, free lancers, shared workers, economically dependent workers, tele-workers etc) and the creation of jobs?

- Positively across sectors
- Varies depending on the sector
- Varies depending on each case
- Varies according to the national employment laws
- Negatively across sectors
- Other

Please explain

Although ANEC has especially observed the developments in the tourism services market, there cannot be univocal observations on the collaborative economy. New economic activities can bring new opportunities and meet consumer needs that are not well responded to by traditional business models.

The new business models should however not be seen as an opportunity to lower the levels of consumer protection and the quality of the services provided. Key principles for consumer protection need to remain the same - consumers should be well informed, safe and their rights be protected.

Do you see any obstacle to the development and scaling-up of collaborative economy across borders in Europe and/or to the emergence of European market leaders?

- Yes
- No

Do you see a need for action at European Union level specifically to promote the collaborative economy, and to foster innovation and entrepreneurship in its context?

- Yes
- No

What action is necessary regarding the current regulatory environment at the level of the EU, including the Services Directive, the E-commerce Directive and the EU legislation on consumer protection law?

- No change is required
- New rules for the collaborative economy are required
- More guidance and better information on the application of the existing rules is required
- I don't know what is the current regulatory environment

Please indicate the sectors and the rules concerned

Consumer Protection. There is a need for more awareness on consumer rights. This is valid for all online platforms.

Have you used a service or asset via a collaborative platform?

- Yes
- No

Have you exchanged your assets or services against other persons' assets or services or did you pay for them?

- Exchange
- Payment

In which sectors have you used services or assets offered through platforms?

- Transport
- Tourism
- Accommodation
- Professional services
- Other

Do you receive, on the collaborative economy platform, sufficient information on the provider in the collaborative economy (including whether the provider is an individual or a legal person), your consumer rights, the characteristics and modalities of the offer and your statutory rights (such as withdrawal/cancellation right when applicable)?

- Yes
- No

How important are reputation/rating systems in facilitating transactions on collaborative economy platforms?

- Very important
- Important
- Not important

Do you rely on other elements when deciding to use a service or asset via collaborative economy platforms?

- Vetting of the provider
- Existence of a complaint process
- Reputation of the platform
- Other

Submission of questionnaire

End of public consultation

Background Documents

BG_ Въведение (/eusurvey/files/17798068-07b6-4cfb-8c80-a8e6a4f75e29)

BG_ Декларация за поверителност (/eusurvey/files/0b5a7e6a-5c26-47ca-b263-9ece4aa566ca)

CS_Prohlášení o ochraně osobních údajů (/eusurvey/files/a93fa8dd-757e-421e-81f9-e1c9bca745af)

CS_Úvod (/eusurvey/files/af54c429-c5bf-482f-8525-c156be285051)

DA_Databeskyttelseserklæring (/eusurvey/files/5dd2c272-17fa-47f4-b0c7-2c207a86235f)

DA_Introduktion (/eusurvey/files/05c0d888-2d35-4e19-a314-65e8092597d6)

DE_Datenschutzerklärung (/eusurvey/files/b5e037cf-0350-40c3-b803-04f6357f9603)

DE_Einleitung (/eusurvey/files/300a2e87-e030-422a-b678-33fe2c7520a6)

EL_ Δήλωση περί απορρήτου (/eusurvey/files/b408fd27-c292-4fc0-9c2d-fd70c74062c4)

EL_ Εισαγωγή (/eusurvey/files/0be38358-a600-4568-bfd0-fd9697b1810f)

EN_Background Information (/eusurvey/files/0873ffeb-56b2-40d7-bf56-5aadbd176c3c)

EN_Privacy Statement (/eusurvey/files/8861750d-baa1-4113-a832-f8a5454501b5)

ES_Declaración de confidencialidad (/eusurvey/files/edd31f1e-fe9d-493a-af5e-7a7c793295a9)

ES_Introducción (/eusurvey/files/600be540-eef2-4bde-bd3a-436360015845)

ET_Privaatsusteave (/eusurvey/files/294d2e58-3a3d-4e32-905f-74e8b376c5e6)

ET_Sissejuhatus (/eusurvey/files/4bc0f8b9-febc-478a-b828-b1032dc0117f)

FI_Johdanto (/eusurvey/files/a971b6fb-94d1-442c-8ad7-41a8e973f2d5)

FI_Tietosuojaseloste (/eusurvey/files/28a1f27e-3a8e-41f3-ae27-201e29134555)

FR_Déclaration relative à la protection de la vie privée (/eusurvey/files/1341b7cb-38e5-4b81-b3bc-bd0d5893d298)

FR_Introduction (/eusurvey/files/308a1cf7-5e78-469c-996a-372b33a1992b)

HR_Izjava o zaštiti osobnih podataka (/eusurvey/files/618120e1-286a-45d4-bbbd-2493d71617fb)

HR_Uvod (/eusurvey/files/6bfc9d48-cd5c-4603-9c68-5c45989ce864)

HU_Adatvédelmi nyilatkozat (/eusurvey/files/76f442e6-3e2d-4af3-acce-5efe8f74932b)

HU_Bevezetés (/eusurvey/files/3ea8491d-429d-4c8f-be30-82db40fa59c5)

IT_Informativa sulla privacy (/eusurvey/files/e2eb5a94-9e5e-4391-a8e3-35f9e151310b)

IT_Introduzione (/eusurvey/files/aa3bf020-9060-43ac-b92b-2ab2b6e41ba8)
LT_Pareiškimas apie privatumo apsaugą (/eusurvey/files/ab30fabd-4c4e-42bc-85c5-5ee75f45805d)
LT_Ivadas (/eusurvey/files/d5a34e68-4710-488a-8aa1-d3b39765f624)
LV_Ievads (/eusurvey/files/3a9bd2b1-7828-4f0e-97f1-d87cf87b7af1)
LV_Konfidencialitātes paziņojums (/eusurvey/files/7156fdc0-b876-4f73-a670-d97c92e6f464)
MT_Dikjarazzjoni ta' Privatezza (/eusurvey/files/03139a3f-7b5f-42c0-9d2f-53837c6df306)
MT_Introduzzjoni (/eusurvey/files/ceb27908-207c-40cf-828a-6cf193731cdf)
NL_Inleiding (/eusurvey/files/ca756d80-8c02-43e1-9704-3148a13c8503)
NL_Privacyverklaring (/eusurvey/files/83d9394e-b179-442f-8a1b-41514ad072df)
PL_Oświadczenie o ochronie prywatności (/eusurvey/files/15612e0b-807d-4c6e-af1c-d65fe4ec9ddb)
PL_Wprowadzenie (/eusurvey/files/df9e1828-bbd0-4e4a-90bb-ec45a8bf46da)
PT_Declaração de privacidade (/eusurvey/files/50a6e820-91bc-4531-9a0f-47b3685753d7)
PT_Introdução (/eusurvey/files/003979c0-5277-41e9-8092-2de66d57ca00)
RO_Declarație de confidențialitate (/eusurvey/files/25c135c6-ce01-4081-a83e-53e86086797e)
RO_Introducere (/eusurvey/files/4334379b-e465-43a5-a944-8602090b0bf5)
SK_Vyhlasenie o ochrane osobných údajov (/eusurvey/files/7fab071c-85f9-47eb-aaa9-949f2239701d)
SK_Úvod (/eusurvey/files/e45df825-5e71-4172-b2ec-e07789cc3966)
SL_Izjava o varstvu osebnih podatkov (/eusurvey/files/498ec1f0-3405-4454-9aa6-40607efe118f)
SL_Uvod (/eusurvey/files/1b0b239a-630d-4d36-a92f-d4b758d41ddc)
SV_Inledning (/eusurvey/files/e9111c5b-4637-4ea1-b235-ece85ef8fe1a)
SV_Regler för skydd av personuppgifter (/eusurvey/files/0d8275b2-8344-4895-8c09-51d075671061)

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